

WEATHER FORECAST.

Fair to-day and to-morrow;
not much change in temperature.

NO. 1899.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1911.—FOURTEEN PAGES.

ONE CENT.

FINAL ACTION ON PASSPORTS TO BE TAKEN TO-DAY. MIDNIGHT CABINET MEETING URGES ABROGATION

OUTLOOK BRIGHT FOR YEAR 1912, FINANCIERS SAY

Hostile Legislation by Congress Is Bugaboo.

DEPLORE LABOR'S STAND

Agitation Keeps Money Out of Trade Channels.

The Great Trouble is that Men Who Follow Politics, Making It Their Life Study and Livelihood, Try to Make Laws for Business Men and Corporations to Follow, Say Capital Financiers.

Bankers, industrial managers, and merchants of Washington look forward to a prosperous new year in every line of enterprise, and declare that there has never been a more determined spirit among the financial and mercantile interests of this city to boom business and attract outside trade, capital, and residents.

Outlook Is Bright.

Interviews with a number of Washington's most prominent bankers yesterday elicited the opinion that the outlook for 1912 is very bright, and that not even the present tendency on the part of the political parties to hamper business enterprises by interfering legislation is powerful enough to overcome the determination of investors to build and advance.

"If Congress were to follow a more friendly and conciliatory attitude toward big capitalistic concerns and manufacturing enterprises," said a well-known banker, "the year 1912 would go down in history as one of the greatest, so far as prosperity is concerned."

"The great trouble in our country is that men who follow politics, making it their life study and means of livelihood, try to make laws telling how the finances and the business of the country should be run. There can be only one result of this, and that is an unfriendly attitude toward the financial and business interests for the purpose of advancing their own selfish political ends."

Labor's Attitude a Factor.

"Another important factor in the shaping of the outlook for the new business year," according to a Washington financier, "is the attitude of capital toward labor and vice versa. This question, which has been assuming a more serious aspect every year, has finally arrived at a point where the financial and business concerns regard it with the gravest misgivings. Instead of relations between capital and labor becoming more cordial as the years go by, they seem to grow more acute and unfriendly, and it is this state of affairs which makes capital still more afraid and keeps it locked up in the vaults and strong boxes of banks."

It is the opinion of all those who were interviewed on this point that both capital and labor should realize that their hostility to each other produces great unrest everywhere and causes great injury to business and withholds that prosperity and happiness from the people to which they are otherwise so fully entitled, when the great wealth of the country and the countless opportunities which it offers are taken into consideration.

It is suggested that a more friendly and conciliatory spirit between employer and employee should take the place of that of perinacity and determination not to yield. Each should take a step in the direction of meeting the other's contentions and demands, and if this is done in the proper spirit the year 1912 will be the happiest and most prosperous in the history of the United States.

KILLED IN RUNAWAY.

Driver Hurlled from Seat of Fire Patrol Between Horses.

New York, Dec. 17.—A sprint for his life between two runaway fire horses, which he had fallen from his seat on the White Plains, N. Y., fire patrol, resulted to-day in the death of George Knapp when the wagon crashed into a crowded trolley car, and injured nine of the car's passengers.

Knapp was exercising the horses, and in rounding a sharp curve was thrown from his seat. He landed on his feet between the horses, which took fright and ran away. Hundreds of residents on their way to church witnessed the remarkable spectacle.

At Martin avenue and Grove street, the animals struck the trolley car, ramming the pole through its center. Both horses were killed and Knapp was so badly crushed he lived only a few minutes.

Vanderbilt Resting Well.

New York, Dec. 17.—Mr. Vanderbilt has had a favorable and comfortable day and his condition continues to be satisfactory. Dr. Joseph A. Blake, Austin Flint, Jr., and Samuel A. Brown issued the foregoing bulletin to-night on the condition of Cornelius Vanderbilt, who was operated on for appendicitis Saturday.

GO ASHORE IN GALE.

Vessels Wrecked in Storm in the English Channel.

London, Dec. 17.—For the third successive Sunday a terrific gale has lashed the seas in the English Channel to immense proportions, doing considerable damage to shipping. A full-rigged bark is ashore on Goodwin Sands, and tugs and life boats have been dispatched to her assistance from Dover and other points. The steamship Cragwald went ashore off Dungeness, and help has also been sent out to her.

Soon after darkness settled down distress signals could be seen from many parts of the channel, showing that several boats are in danger. The gale shows no sign of abatement.

PRESIDENT SHOULD HAVE ASSISTED IN CAUSE OF PEACE

W. T. Stead Thinks He Failed to Grasp Opportunity.

CITES HAGUE MEETING

London, Dec. 17.—W. T. Stead has written an article in which he calls attention to a sentence in President Taft's recent message on foreign relations, in which it was stated that "the European situation has thus far been without political concern for the United States."

Mr. Stead denies this, and says that if Mr. Taft would dream less about peace and do more he might accomplish something. He asserts that Mr. Taft failed to do his duty as a real peacemaker when he did not invoke The Hague convention in the war between Italy and Turkey. Mr. Stead continues:

"Should Have Suggested Arbitration. The facts are simple and indisputable. A definite and simple duty was imposed by The Hague conventions upon the signatory powers. America signed these conventions. She expressly undertook, first in 1899 and again in 1907, a precise and strictly limited obligation to perform this duty in case of certain circumstances arising out of force in the convention. The circumstances arose twice in the course of last summer, but President Taft did not do his duty on either occasion. The duty to which I refer is that set forth in article 17 of the 1899 convention and article 4 of 1907. It runs as follows: 'The signatory powers consider it their duty, if a serious dispute threatens to break out between two or more of them to remind these latter that the Permanent Court is open to them. Consequently they declare that the act of reminding the conflicting parties of the provisions of the present convention, and the advice given to them in the highest interests of peace to have recourse to the Permanent Court can only be regarded as a friendly action.'"

"Neither when Germany and England were on the eve of war, nor when Italy forced Turkey into war, did President Taft do his duty under this article."

Asks What Lies Are Treaties. If a solemn obligation to do such a safe and simple thing as this can be safely ignored by the American government, what security have we that future American governments may not as cynically ignore any other treaty obligations President Taft may enter into for referring all disputes to arbitration."

"It is as well that President Taft and his Secretary of State should be brought up with a sharp imperative question: If they are to violate treaties with the United States having any political concern in the matter, what is the use of concluding any treaties with the United States?"

CLARK'S MANSION

IS THROWN OPEN

Most Magnificent Home in New York Now Complete.

New York, Dec. 17.—For the first time to-day the great stone and marble palace of former Senator W. A. Clark, the "copper king" of Montana, which has taken more than nine years to complete, glow and dazzle with light and life.

The occasion was the formal opening, as it were, of the contest and most discussed mansion in New York to a number of close friends of the Clark. The reception was planned by Mr. Clark as a welcome home to his wife. At the same time the thirty friends who were invited to greet Mrs. Clark after her long absence abroad were invited to inspect the most interesting mansion yet to be erected in the "millionaire row" of New York.

Shortly after 3 o'clock the guests began to arrive at the Seventy-seventh street entrance. Ascending the great marble staircase, with exquisite painting and tapestries for a background, they were led by liveried footmen along the long tapestry-paneled hall to the grand salon, done in Louis XVI style. Here Mr. and Mrs. Clark welcomed the favored guests.

During the receiving hours the great organ, said to be the finest in the world, could be heard rendering its beautiful variety tones throughout the great palace.

Arthur Scott Brooks, who presided at the great organ which attracted wide attention at the St. Louis World's Fair as the largest organ in the world, gave a recital while tea was being served to the guests in the beautiful drawing-room on the third floor of the mansion.

After tea was served the guests, escorted by Mr. and Mrs. Clark, were shown over the nine-story palace.

Paintings and tapestries, which have hung in the castles of queens and kings of Europe, priceless objects of art of romantic and historical association, many the envy of the world's museums of art, which could not afford their purchase, were pointed out and explained by the ex-Senator to his fascinated guests.

MIGHTY DEMAND VOICED-AT BIG MASS MEETING

Abrogate Russian Treaty Is Unanimous Vote.

SULZER LION OF HOUR

Author of House Resolution Appeals to American Pride.

Masonic Temple Filled to Overflowing at Meeting Under Auspices of Jewish Organizations—Vigorous Action in Support of Demand that United States Citizens Shall Be Respected Everywhere.

With one voice of assent which mounted into a deafening roar, 2,000 persons occupying every seat, standing in the aisles, and jamming the big auditorium of the New Masonic Temple yesterday afternoon at a mass meeting, under the auspices of the combined Jewish organizations of the District, unanimously passed a resolution commending the passage of the Sulzer resolution by the House and appealing to the Senate for its concurrence.

MIGHTY WAVE OF AYES.

"All in favor of this resolution will assent by saying 'Aye,'" said Chairman William F. Gude, and a mighty wave of sound swept over the concourse and terminated by the assemblage rising to its feet and shouting for several minutes, furnishing the climax to one of the most enthusiastic meetings ever held in Washington, despite the fact that the speaking was unabated for four hours.

Representative William Sulzer, of New York, whose name has been on the public lip almost every minute since the House passed his resolution looking to the abrogation of the treaty with Russia, delivered a stirring address, Lincolnian in its simplicity and force, and so brimful of patriotic sentiment and national pride that time and again he lifted the audience from its chairs, causing them to cheer so long and lustily that he had to abandon his discourse until the tumult subsided.

Storms of Applause.

He was joined in the speaking by Senator Polinder, of the State of Washington; Representative Kendall, of Missouri; Representative Dyer, of Missouri; Representative Murray, of Massachusetts; Judge De Lacy, and Rev. Abram Simon, all of whom awakened storms of applause with their tributes to Representative Sulzer, praise for the action of the House, and hopes that the Senate will annex itself to the popular opinion and follow the suit of the lower branch of Congress.

When Representative Sulzer was presented by Chairman Gude as "one who needs no introduction to this audience," the gathering applauded with hand-clapping, cheers, and shouts of welcome and praise. The demonstration lasted nearly two minutes, and showed no sign of abatement until stilled by the raised hand of Mr. Sulzer.

He opened his address with the statement that the time for oratory is past and the time for action come. He commended the action of the House, and compared Russia to a member of Congress who was charged with a dereliction of duty some years ago and who said: "Mr. Speaker, I deny the facts," after he had been proven guilty of the charge. Mr. Sulzer said Russia is denying the facts, an absurdity in law for nation or man. He continued:

"Under the treaty with Russia of December 18, 1821, it is provided that the citizens of this country shall be permitted to travel and sojourn in Russia just as the citizens of Russia may travel and sojourn within our boundaries in perfect safety. That is plain, clear, and simple to understand. For forty years Russia has violated the treaty."

"Russia has not only discriminated against the Jews, but against the Catholics, the Baptists, and the Presbyterians."

Sulzer's Stirring Words.

"Under the treaty with Russia of December 18, 1821, it is provided that the citizens of this country shall be permitted to travel and sojourn in Russia just as the citizens of Russia may travel and sojourn within our boundaries in perfect safety. That is plain, clear, and simple to understand. For forty years Russia has violated the treaty."

"Russia has not only discriminated against the Jews, but against the Catholics, the Baptists, and the Presbyterians."

Continued on Page 4, Column 1.

BOMB LEADS TO RIOT.

Seventeen Bulgarians Are Killed in Clash in Constantinople.

Constantinople, Dec. 17.—The Vail Unkub reports a serious bomb outrage, which caused loss of life there last night and partially demolished the Mosque Ibrahim. One Mussulman was killed, and twenty-six persons were injured. A Bulgarian is thought to have hurled the bomb.

The explosion caused intense excitement and precipitated a riot in which seventeen Bulgarians were killed and injured. A great quantity of correspondence bearing on the Russian revolt and a fund of \$5,000 for the purchase of arms were seized.

MEXICAN GENERALS HELD.

Charged with Conspiracy to Shoot President Madero.

Mexico City, Dec. 17.—Brig. Gen. Milton and Eugenio Aguilar were arrested to-night charged with being the leaders in a conspiracy to shoot President Madero from the windows of a hotel near the palace. A great quantity of correspondence bearing on the Russian revolt and a fund of \$5,000 for the purchase of arms were seized.

Try Marine Eye Remedy for Bed.

Weak, Watery Eyes and Granulated Eyelids. No Smarting—Just Eye Comfort.

DEMAND ABROGATION OF TREATY.



Top—Senator Miles Polinder, of Washington. Lower, on the left—Judge William H. De Lacy, of the Juvenile Court, and Representative William Sulzer, of New York, on right.

Pay Naval Honors to Maine's Dead, Says President

Mr. Taft Suggests that the Remains Be Brought Home on Big Battle Ship with Convoy.

President Taft, in a letter to Secretary of the Navy Meyer, has expressed his wish that the bodies of the sailors recovered from the wreck of the Maine in the course of the work of uncovering the battle ship in Havana Harbor be brought to the United States with every possible naval honor. The President suggests that they be brought up on one of the big ships, accompanied by a convoy. His letter is as follows:

"I have just heard that the bodies of a number of the dead sailors of the Maine will shortly be brought North. I would be glad if you would make the transportation of the remains one of dignity, befitting the fact that they lost their lives for their country. I would like, if possible, to have the remains brought up in one of our large vessels, conveyed by another."

"Very truly yours,
"WILLIAM H. TAFT."

LONG IN PRIESTHOOD.

Archbishop Ireland to Celebrate Ordination Alone.

St. Paul, Dec. 17.—Archbishop John Ireland will on December 21 celebrate alone and at his home without ostentation of any kind the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination into the priesthood.

The venerable prelate, who is considered a world-wide figure and is thought to be the person who will be made a cardinal by the Pope, on his opening of the secret appointment recently made by the head of Catholicism, has refused to permit his friends or members of his church holding any sort of a celebration in honor of the event.

Specs on Wrecked Liner.

Gibraltar, Dec. 17.—Word from the wrecked steamship Delhi, on which the royal party and many others on their way to Egypt had narrow escapes from drowning, states that the five passengers who insisted on staying with the ship after she struck to-day left and were taken to Tangier in a launch. A part of the crew still remains on board the Delhi doing guard duty over the \$200,000 specie and other valuable cargo. The position of the vessel is reported as favorable for salvage.

CIBA, FLORIDA, SAVANNAH.

4:10, 5:40 P. M.; 4:30 A. M. All Steel, Electric-lighted Pullmans. Atlantic Coast Line, 1115 New York ave. n.w.

MAHARAJAH IS DEAD.

Indian Potentate Was to Have Been Head of Ceremonies.

Delhi, Dec. 17.—The titular Maharajah of Nepal, who was to have been at the head of all ceremonies attendant upon the reception of their majesties, King George and Queen Mary, upon their arrival here, died suddenly to-day.

It was announced that the death would not interfere with the programme as laid out for their majesties, who are due to-morrow. The King is on his way to Nepal to engage in a tiger hunt. The King may suspend festivities for one day.

A. G. VANDERBILT WEDS MRS. McKIM

Ceremony in London a Surprise to Their Friends.

London, Dec. 17.—Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, second son of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt, from whom he inherited a fortune estimated at \$20,000,000, was married at Reigate, Surrey, to-day to Mrs. Margaret Emerson McKim, daughter of Capt. Isaac E. Emerson, the Baltimore millionaire.

The ceremony took place at 1 o'clock and was performed by a registrar. The witnesses were J. D. Langton, Miss Ethel McCormack, Roy C. Gaffey, and Walter Webb Ware. Following the marriage the bride and groom went to Gloucester House, where a reception was held.

The bride was attired in a simple traveling dress, in keeping with the unostentatious event.

Although it has been known for months that the couple were engaged, to-day's ceremony came as a complete surprise to all but those few friends who were chosen to act as witnesses.

Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt have not made known their plans for the immediate future, but it is stated on good authority that they will return to the United States within the present month to be present at the opening of the New Vanderbilt Hotel in New York.

Killed by Assassin.

Huntingdon, Pa., Dec. 17.—Benjamin P. Galoup, employed by a contractor here, was called to the door of his home this morning and shot to death. A man alleged to have formerly been an admirer of Mrs. Galoup is under arrest charged with the murder. A shotgun said to have been owned by him was found in the garden where it had been hidden.

TAFT MAY NOTIFY RUSSIA AND THEN INFORM SENATE

Cabinet Members Hurriedly Called to White House for Conference on Acute Situation—Adjourn After Midnight.

CULLOM OUTLINES PROCEDURE

Other Members of Foreign Relations Committee, However, Urge President to Merely Recommend Termination of Treaty in Message To-day—Conflict—ing Advice Prompts Call of Counselors.

As exclusively stated in The Washington Herald yesterday, the President of the United States has decided to terminate the Russian treaty of 1821. Confirmation was given The Herald early this morning, following the adjournment of a hurriedly called meeting of the Cabinet, which lasted until ten minutes after midnight. The President to-day will either send a special message to Congress informing both Houses that he has notified Russia or will urge the Senate to pass a resolution to that effect.

Should the President on his own initiative inform Russia of his action, the procedure will not be without precedent. Mr. Taft will have the indorsement of some eminent authorities on international law; but on the other hand there are many who advocate letting the Senate act first.

The meeting of the Cabinet which was called at the White House last night at 10 o'clock was a most extraordinary one. All members of the Cabinet were present, except Postmaster General Hitchcock and Secretaries Fisher and Stinson. The whole Russian imbroglio was gone over at length, and although Charles D. Hilles, secretary to the President, announced after the session that nothing regarding deliberations would be given out, it was learned on reliable authority that the President may not await the action of the upper House.

It was also said that if the Sulzer resolution is adopted by the Senate unamended the President will veto it. This came in the form of notice served on members of the Senate by the President himself.

URGES TAFT TO ACT.

Senator Cullom, of Illinois, chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, has been urging the President to notify Russia of the desire of the United States government to terminate the treaty, and then to send a message to the Senate, informing that body of his action. Senator Cullom has contended that that would be the proper and most satisfactory course for the President to pursue.

It would afford the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations an opportunity to sidetrack the Sulzer resolution passed by the House of Representatives, which Russia regards as offensive, and would make it easier for the Senate committee to report favorably a diplomatic resolution which would accomplish the termination of the treaty, but would save the feelings of the Czar and the St. Petersburg government.

Other members of the Foreign Relations Committee have been advising the President to send a message to Congress to-day merely recommending the termination of the treaty, and then to wait for authorization by Congress before actually notifying Russia of the intention of this government to cancel the convention.

Others of Mr. Taft's advisers have counseled him not to send any communication to Congress at present, but to await the passage of a suitable resolution at least by the Senate.

Up to the Senate.

All of these proposed courses take it for granted that the termination of the treaty will be authorized by the Senate to-day or to-morrow. There is no longer any doubt that the treaty will be denounced. In fact, a member of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has in his possession last night a resolution of this character, supposed to have the backing of the administration, which will be presented at to-day's meeting of the Senate. It will be offered probably as a substitute for the offensive Sulzer resolution, and will provide merely for the termination of the treaty with Russia, without going into reasons in a way that would unnecessarily offend the Czar's government.

It was after receiving all this conflicting advice that Mr. Taft assembled the members of his Cabinet at the White House last night. Those who attended the meeting were Secretary of State Knox, Attorney General Wickham, Secretary of the Navy Meyer, Secretary of Commerce and Labor Nagel, Secretary of the Treasury MacVane, and Secretary of Agriculture Wilson. The three remaining members of the Cabinet, Secretaries Stinson and Fisher, and Postmaster General Hitchcock were out of town.

This impression prevailed late last night among persons who had talked with Mr. Taft and his advisers that the President will send a communication to the Senate to-day, recommending that the treaty be terminated. Accompanying this message to the Senate will also probably be a letter to Senator Cullom, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, pointing out that the treaty is obsolete, but urging the importance of terminating it in a way that will give the least possible offense to Russia.

The President in his letter probably will point out the extremely friendly relations that have existed between this country and Russia and the importance of preserving them.

Not to Accuse Russia. There is no chance of the President in any of his communications to the Senate accusing Russia of a violation of the treaty, which is the point chiefly obnoxious to the Czar's government in the Sulzer resolution. Russia's attitude is that she has not violated the treaty, but that the misunderstanding has grown out of a difference of construction between this country and Russia.

Russia holds that passports under the treaty are to be granted only to American merchants entering Russia on business, while the United States has contended that the terms of the treaty apply to all citizens. It is on the basis of this misunderstanding, which has existed for years, that President Taft in his communications will probably hold that the treaty is obsolete.

There was a strong impression last night that the President's communications to the Senate may contain the statement that he has already notified the Russian government, at least informally, of this country's desire to terminate the treaty. There is no longer any doubt that the President has informed the Russian Ambassador that there is no chance of preventing the termination of the treaty within a few days, but whether this communication was in the nature of a formal notification to Russia is uncertain.

The members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations are practically unanimous for modifying the Sulzer resolution, or substituting one for it that will not give offense to the Russian government. The Democrats on the Foreign Relations Committee seem averse to bringing politics into the situation in any way. In fact, Senators Stone and Bacon declared yesterday that the question was one entirely outside of partisan consideration. Sentiment in the Senate, however, is not so entirely solidified against the Sulzer resolution as to free the Republican leaders from some fear as to the outcome.

Fearful of Politics. Members of the Foreign Relations Committee are fearful that when the question gets on the floor of the Senate, politics may enter the situation and speeches be delivered which will add to the resentment that Russia already feels over the incident.

The developments of Saturday appear to have had a sobering effect upon members of the House of Representatives. When the Sulzer resolution was passed last week, every motion to soften the phraseology was defeated. Chairman Sulzer, of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, was particularly insistent.

Turks Are Concentrating. Paris, Dec. 17.—A dispatch to the Temps from Adria, under date of December 15, states that thousands of fully equipped and provisioned Arabs are concentrating there.